

100. *Solidago ulmifolia* Muhl.
101. *Aster cordifolius* L.
102. *Aster ericoides* L. (*Aster multiflorus*)
103. *Aster puniceus* L.
104. *Antennaria neodioica* Greene
105. *A. neglecta* Greene
106. *Bidens cernua* L.
107. *Tussilago Farfara* L.
108. *Senecio vulgaris* L.
109. *Cirsium muticum* Michx. (*Cnicus muticus*)
110. *Tragopogon pratensis* L.
111. *Taraxacum laevigatum* (Willd.) DC. (*T. erythrospermum*)
112. *Lactuca scariola* L. var. *integrata* Gren. & Godr.
113. *Prenanthes trifoliolata* (Cass.) Fern.
114. *Prenanthes altissima* L.
115. *Hieracium aurantiacum* L.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
Durham, New Hampshire

HYPERICUM ADPRESSUM Bart., forma **spongiosum** (Robinson),
stat. nov. Var. *spongiosum* Robinson in RHODORA, iv. 136, t.
37, figs. 10 and 11 (1902).

This form or state, resulting from deep immersion in water, is surely not a geographic variety; but extreme plants, like the type-colony, with the heavily spongy lower half or third of the stem 2.5–4 or more dm. high, the total height of the flowering stem up to 1 m. and the leaves exceptionally broad and flat, is so strikingly unlike the relatively slender and narrower-leaved typical *Hypericum adpressum* that it is convenient to have a formal name for it.—M. L. FERNALD.

Volume 51, no. 604, containing pages 61–92 and plates 1137–1145, was issued 6 April, 1949.